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*The nations shall learn war no more.*

## THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

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### THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE.

Among the most important conclusions of the Chicago Peace Congress, as those who have followed the account of the proceedings will remember, was the decision to name a permanent Committee of jurists and publicists who should study and formulate plans for the organization of an international tribunal of arbitration and do what might be possible to induce the civilized nations to set up such a tribunal.

The idea of this Committee originated with Messrs. Butler, Brainerd and Eaton of New York, who had been invited to prepare and present at Chicago a scheme for the organization of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. Their thought was that a number of well-known jurists and men interested in public questions would be able, associated together, to do much better in the elaboration of a plan of organization for such a court than single individuals however eminent might do; and more particularly that they would be able to give greater educative force to the subject. Their suggestion was most heartily acted on by the Peace Congress, the members of which have come to see that a permanent tribunal of this kind is almost an indispensable condition of further progress in doing away with war and war preparations.

The Committee appointed to select persons to undertake this important service consisted of Alfred H. Love, Dr. W. Evans Darby and Benjamin F. Trueblood. It has taken much time and correspondence to complete the work of selecting and notifying the persons invited to serve. About forty jurists and other eminent men from America were asked to become members of the Committee, and a somewhat larger number from Europe. Of those from this country invited to serve twenty-nine have replied to the circular letter sent them. Twenty-seven of these have accepted places on the Committee, most of them giving

expression to their hearty sympathy with the movement. Two of the three declining have done so on account of other pressing engagements or of ill health, and one because not prepared to concur in the object sought.

A much less number of those named in Europe have been as yet heard from, as will be seen from the list given below. It is expected that many more of them will yet reply, as many of them are known to be deeply interested in the work and ready to aid it.

We give below the names of the American and the European sections of the Committee, so far as completed, as they have recently been announced. Mr. Cephas Brainerd of New York has been chosen organizing chairman of the American Section, and Hon. W. A. Hunter, M. P., of the European Section. The work of the sections, while carried on separately for the sake of convenience, will in its results appear as the labor of a single Committee.

American Section — Cephas Brainerd, New York, provisional chairman; Austin Abbott, Hon. William Allen Butler, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. David Dudley Field, Dr. M. R. Levenson, Senor Don Nicanor Bolet Peraza, New York; Judge William N. Ashman, James M. Beck, Charles S. Keyser, William R. Tucker, Philadelphia; Hon. William E. Curtis, Hon. R. R. Hitt, Hon. John W. Hoyt, Hon. John F. Lacey, W. A. Maury, Senator John Sherman, Senator James F. Wilson, Washington; Hon. Charles C. Bonney, Chicago; Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Hon. George S. Hale, Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Boston; Robert Y. Hayne, San Francisco; Judge W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me.; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, New Orleans; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha, Neb.

European Section — Hon. W. A. Hunter, M. P., LL. D., provisional chairman; Alessandro Corsi, professor of international law, Pisa, Italy; Auguste Couvreur, Brussels, Belgium; M. Numa Droz, Berne, Switzerland; Dr. Gobat, national councillor, Berne, Switzerland; Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, London, England; A. Mazzoleni, Milan, Italy; M. L. de Montluc, Douai, France; Professor A. Pierantoni, Rome, Italy; Dr. Karl von Scherzer, Genoa, Italy.

The Committee is to be a permanent one with power to add to its numbers and to fill vacancies. It will thus be able to bring to its service the best talent that may be found, and to continue its work so long as it may be found useful or until the attainment of the object for which it was appointed.

It is useless to say that the creation of such a Committee is not only one of the most important steps ever taken in the history of the peace movement but itself one of the most remarkable evidences of the change in public sentiment in reference to the possibility of adjusting international disputes by other means than war. It is im-

possible now to say what the Committee may be able to accomplish. The character of the men whose names are given above is such as to give the public great confidence in the undertaking and is a sufficient guaranty that they will do conscientiously and carefully whatever may be found practicable. Their labors will at any rate be educative and will prepare the way for whatever further steps may need to be taken to bring the nations into a completer harmony and wider co-operation for the greater good of all.

#### THE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION.

A marked change has begun to be manifest in the manner of celebrating Washington's birthday. In many of the addresses made this year attention was given to the civic side of his life rather than to the military. It is beginning to dawn upon people that Washington's real claim to the homage of his countrymen is because he was "first in peace." Like Grant, he did not love war, and his farewell address shows that he conceived his country's greatness to lie not in the cultivation of the arts of war but those of peace. He evidently looked upon war as an exceptional thing only to be entered upon in a time of great emergency and then only after every possible means had been used to avoid it. There was no gloating over his successes as a general, in fact, scarcely any reference to them at all.

In the address made on his retirement to private life, he advised his countrymen to follow four different lines of conduct, every one looking to peace and harmony and to the avoidance of the causes of war. These were to cultivate national unity, that is, to know no North no South, no East no West, but one united land; second, to avoid as much as possible party strife and party hatred; third, to keep out of entangling alliances with other countries, and fourth, to follow justice, peace and harmony in our dealings with other nations. These were the great thoughts that engaged his attention, and we cannot honor him better than by holding these up before the minds of the young men of the land.

He dwelt with special emphasis on the dangers to liberty arising from "overgrown military establishments" and, if living to-day, he would lift up his voice in earnest protest against the course of military development on which our country is entering and which certain "patriotic" organizations are doing all in their power to urge on.

If the citizens of our great country cannot put war where many believe that Jesus put it, entirely away, let them at least, in their pretended reverence for Washington, put it where he put it.

We trust that the new method of celebrating the Washington Anniversary may soon prevail everywhere.

In one of the Boston schools, the Dudley School with seven hundred boys, a notable departure was made this year from the old custom of parading the so-called glories of war. Mr. L. M. Chase, the master of the school, arranged all the exercises with a view to inculcating lessons of kindness, peace and good-will. The motto of the Humane Society was set to music and sung in a most beautiful way, and all the songs were selected to teach the love of peace. Among others, the Secretary of the American Peace Society was present by invitation and addressed the boys on Washington as "first in peace," and also explained to them the meaning of the White Bordered Flag as the emblem of the new ideas and hopes which are now taking such deep hold on society.

Mr. Chase, in closing the exercises, said that he had felt it his duty to give this new turn to these patriotic exercises, because he had come to feel that it was a "monstrous wrong" that after nearly twenty centuries of the teachings of the Prince of Peace the world was still overhung by the dark clouds of war preparation. The boys entered with great zest into the spirit of the occasion and saluted the stars and stripes with all the greater enthusiasm because of the new meaning which the White Bordered Flag floating before them had put into the national ensign.

#### THE CIVIL AND THE MILITARY CLASS IN GERMANY.

A letter from Germany in the February number of *La Conférence Interparlementaire* has the following interesting discussion of the state of the military and civil classes in that country:

"We have in Germany two very distinct classes, the civil and the military. The latter is bellicose by profession, and all the more disposed to plunge into all sorts of adventures as it has no will of its own, and allows itself to be used as the instrument of the Emperor to whom it has sworn homage. Will this blind and degrading submission last always? Will not Germany, which is accustomed to discussion and reasoning, again come to itself? At any rate, in the States of the south militarism is far from being as infectious as in the north. It is a matter of temperament. Perhaps also national self-love there stands for something. The Prussians have never been loved in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Württemberg and in Bavaria. The campaign of 1866 naturally did not help to reconcile minds; for the Prussians who make no secret of the popularity which they enjoy in the south parade there all their triumphs. They there show themselves much more blunt and haughty than in Alsace.

"As for the civil class, we can not believe that their sympathies for the military are very deep. The officers with their snobbish airs and their military pedantry, are generally disliked; the young ladies only are pleased with them. The popular feeling is having its revenge, by its jests and raileries, for the foolish contempt which the bearer of the sabre affects in regard to everything which